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Canada at war. 1914-1918. A record of heroism and achievement. By J. Castell Hopkins, F.S.S., F.R.G.S. Including a story of five cities. By Robert John Renison. (New York: George H. Doran company, 1919. 448 p. \$5.00 net)

"The mission of this volume," says Sir Robert Borden, "is to survey the battleground of the nations from the viewpoint of Canada and to record the various phases of Canadian life and thought, action and accomplishment." For this task no one is better fitted than Mr. Hopkins, who has for many years published the *Canadian annual review*. He has rearranged and rewritten the material gathered for the *Review* so as to form a continuous narrative. It is illustrated by many photographs from the official Canadian war records. While not brilliant, it contains a wealth of information well organized, and will give the American reader a new understanding of Canada's part in the war.

The progress of Canada "from a condition of extreme pacifism to one of continuous war-thought and organized action" — from a dominion to a nation — is treated chronologically through the first half of the book and then topically. We have a picture of Canada on the eve of war — prosperous, content as a dominion, influenced by the American materialistic spirit, viewing the world situation as unreal. But when war came all Canadians were as one in defense of the empire. This story of the meeting of the national crisis is one of the best told in the volume. In it a tribute is paid to Sir Robert Borden as a statesman — the only British premier to retain his office throughout the war, with the exception of General Botha.

Six chapters tell in straight narrative of the raising of the army of 500,000 men, of the Canadians in England and at the front during the four years 1915-1918. The now famous battles in which the Canadians took part — Ypres, St. Julien, Passchendaele, Vimy Ridge, and the others — are described in some detail. But unfortunately Mr. Hopkins relies on long quotations from John Buchan and other writers rather than on his own pen. The value of this section would be enhanced by maps.

The topical chapters take up such questions as war economics and conditions in Canada (chapter 12) which, in the opinion of the reviewer, is the most interesting contribution to a knowledge of Canadian war problems and their solution that has been offered. Finance, trade, industry, labor, agriculture, and the high cost of living are all reviewed. One finds that the general economic condition rested on more than munition contracts and war supplies. It involved the change from a debtor to a creditor nation. An opinion with which one may differ in this chapter is that the general grant of voting rights to women was too sudden and was uncalled for (p. 238).

The problem of the French Canadians is treated sympathetically and with insight based on careful study. Mr. Hopkins points out that the province "has a better record than is popularly believed to exist" (p. 296) and he sums the matter up by saying that too little may have been given by Quebec, but altogether too much was expected.

The last one hundred pages of the volume are devoted to a story of five cities — Amiens, Arras, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Mons, and the Invisible City — a Canadian epic of one hundred days by a chaplain, Robert John Renison, in which is caught and interpreted the spirit of Canadian chivalry.

RUDOLF A. CLEMEN

The Monroe doctrine and the great war. By Arnold Bennett Hall, J.D., associate professor of political science, University of Wisconsin. (Chicago: A. C. McClurg and company, 1920. 177 p. \$.75)

Professor Hall has written a brief sketch of the Monroe doctrine from its inception to the present, in order "to provide a means by which the busy but thoughtful citizens may help themselves to grapple with this problem." No doubt the volume will serve this purpose sufficiently well, although in dealing with the Monroe doctrine in recent years his discussion is open to the charge of being somewhat naïve. It is much easier to make a case for the doctrine when the United States was weak, and when the political systems of Europe and America were fundamentally different, than it is when neither of these conditions obtained. Professor Hall does justify it, however, in the later as well as in the earlier period; and in dealing, for example, with our Caribbean activities, he is reduced to the conventional plea that we have been actuated by the legitimate desire to protect our own interests against European powers, and also by the laudable wish to do a lot of good to the Caribbean peoples. "It is a policy of development, not exploitation; of international guardianship, not territorial aggrandizement; of equal trade for all" — the sort of phrases one finds in diplomatic state papers. The account of the inception and formulation of the doctrine is more effectively managed. For its origins the experience of the colonies is important, and Professor Hall might with effect have quoted a relevant passage in Tom Paine's *Common sense*. In recent years the so-called "secret treaty of Verona" has had a great run in the United States. Professor Hall accepts and quotes it. I hope he did not get it from a short article which I once wrote on the Monroe doctrine in which the "secret treaty" is also accepted and quoted. Perhaps he found it where I did — in a book by an eminent Wisconsin professor. Where the Wisconsin professor got it I don't know — probably in Elliott's *American diplomatic code*.